



Charlotte:

WEDNESDAY, JULY 10, 1850.

WILLIAM THOMPSON, Esq., is our agent in Baltimore, authorized to obtain advertisements and subscriptions, and to grant receipts.

W. W. CARR, Esq., is our agent in Philadelphia, authorized to obtain advertisements and subscriptions.

FOR GOVERNOR,
CHARLES MANLY,
OF WAKE COUNTY.

CANDIDATES FOR MECKLENBURG.
We are authorized to announce E. C. DAVIS, Esq., as a candidate for re-election to the office of Sheriff of Mecklenburg County in the election of the 1st of August.

For the Senate,
HON. G. W. CALDWELL.

For the Commons,
DR. J. J. WILLIAMS,
COL. WILSON,
CAPT. J. K. HARRISON,
DR. A. TORRENCE.

CANDIDATE FOR SHERIFF.
We are authorized to announce THOMAS N. SANDER, Esq., as a candidate for re-election to the office of Sheriff of Mecklenburg County in the election of the 1st of August.

Gov. Manly.

We learn from a letter in the Greensboro Patriot that Gov. Manly met with a warm and cordial reception at Salem. We are pleased at this, and we hope the People will never be so glad to greet him in the same manner. Whigs more especially, since in our party we have those who are disposed to discord in our ranks, and if possible, to bring the hands of our opponents to the Government. We have never known a man in this State when it was more necessary for the Whig Party to present an unbroken front to the enemy than the present. Dissatisfaction is lurking in our party. We hope, however, that every true Whig will be its duty.

The same letter gives a hurried account of Gov. Manly's speech in the discussion between him and Col. Reid on the 4th instant, in which we make the following extracts:

Gov. Manly opened the discussion with an appeal to the audience—not as Democrats—not as Whigs—but as citizens of North Carolina, whose patriotism should lead them to support the measures that will add to the glory of the good old North State and the happiness of her citizens. He then commenced a review of the public acts of Col. Reid, by calling the attention of the audience to the bill establishing Common Schools, and gave a brief history of the origin and progress of this school fund. He said the fund was created to school the white children of the State, and particularly the poor and ignorant portion that the votes of Col. Reid had been to divert it from this purpose, and in part the means of this fund had been divided among the counties according to the number of slaves, instead of being divided according to the white population, as should have been done. That by these votes of Col. Reid the West had lost thousands of dollars annually; and thus the wealthy slaveholding counties of the East, where the children were able to send their children abroad to school, received an undue proportion of the school fund.

While speaking on this subject he made a glowing allusion (which brought the big drops to the eyes of many of the audience) to his poverty in early life. He was a son of a revolutionary soldier who spent all in the service of his country, and at the close of the war, his only legacy was an honorable discharge; that he had to battle with the chilling blight of poverty, and to live with his own hands, unaided, to procure means of an education. He had by the means of industrious habits, and the generous assistance of an open hearted people, become what he was.

He next showed up to the satisfaction of Col. Reid's hobby of "free suffrage"—the privilege of voting for Senators and Representatives to every man now entitled to be a member of the House of Commons, and not, as Col. Reid contends, equal to the right of suffrage. For illustration he cited the county of Onslow, with 500 voters, is entitled to a Senator, while the counties of Wilkes, Caldwell, Burke and McDowell, with 4000 voters, are only entitled to one Senator. This is a glorious reform indeed! Col. Reid was opposed to any change in the mode of representation to remedy this gross injustice! Gov. Manly's views on this subject appeared to meet with the unanimous approval of Whigs and Democrats.

Gov. Manly, with gloves off, then opened his battery on Col. Reid's Oregon votes in Congress, which demolished every thing he said. He showed that Col. Reid voted for the Oregon bill with the identical provision in it that was contained in the odious Missouri proviso—thus betraying the rights of the South, and yet he is the authorized leader of the Democratic party, who self-design themselves the peculiar defenders of the rights of the South.

He thus showed up in a glowing manner the vast difference between their professions and their acts, in a way that produced bursts of applause from the audience.

To go through an entire review of Gov. Manly's able address would require more time than I now have. The mail is about to close—not allowing time to add any more nor to review what I have written. But rest assured that the Whigs of Forsyth will roll up such a vote for Gov. Manly as was never before polled, even during the palmiest days of log cabin excitement. Indeed, several Democrats were so well pleased with his address, that they declare they will vote for him next August.

VERITAS.

A Lame Excuse.

Col. Reid is charged with voting for the Wilcox Provision. He comes out in a letter in the Standard and denies voting for the Provision; but says "when the bill to establish a Territorial Government for Oregon was before Congress, it contained a clause prohibiting slavery in that Territory. I had to vote for the bill with that provision, or against giving the people of that Territory a Government." We asked a legal friend, to whom we showed the letter, if that was what lawyers called special pleading. He said no, "it was downright lying." To convict Col. Reid of endeavoring to practice deception to say the least of it, the bill states that "There shall be neither Slavery nor involuntary servitude in the said Territory, otherwise than in the punishment of crimes, whereof the party shall have been duly convicted." These are the very words of the Wilcox Provision. To show that Col. Reid is without excuse, it was opposed by Southern men because it contained that prohibition, and 35 of them voted against the bill. But Mr. Reid, for fear the people of Oregon would not have a government deliberately votes for the Wilcox Provision. There was no necessity for this prohibition because Oregon land North of the Missouri compromise line, but the North was desirous to assert the principle, it was stated by Northern men, and Col. Reid thus aided them in directly insulting the South, by adopting it.

Col. Reid and the School Fund.

Col. Reid is now put forth as the friend of the poor man. Well, the people shall judge whether he is a friend to the poor or not. When the bill for establishing Common Schools was first brought forward in the Legislature an effort was made to divide the fund among the people according to the white population, as it should have been. It was however divided among the counties according to the federal population, and DAVID S. REID voted for it, thus giving to the rich slaveholders of the east a large portion of the fund established especially for educating the poor white children of the State. Does this look like he was a friend to the poor? We think not.

We give the above, with the following reasons, why the people should not vote for Col. Reid:

KEEP IT TRAVELLING, that David S. Reid, when in Congress, voted to tax the poor man's tea and coffee so high as to deprive him of a necessary of life to which he had been accustomed.

That David S. Reid, when in the Legislature, voted to imprison and whip poor men, and have them kicked out for costs, when they were unable to procure work.

That David S. Reid voted against allowing the poor men of Mecon and Cherokee counties to pay their debts to the State in South Carolina and Georgia money, the only currency they had, and the notes of specie paying banks.

That David S. Reid voted for a slavery restriction in Oregon to keep Southern people from carrying their slaves there—and for the Wilcox Provision.

That David S. Reid voted to remove General Taylor when he was fighting the battles of his country in Mexico, and winning great glory for the American arms, while the said David S. Reid was sitting in a cushioned chair at Washington City, getting 8 dollars a day and "roast beef," and doing nothing for his country.

That David S. Reid is the Nashville Convention Candidate for Governor of North Carolina; and therefore no friend to the Union, the pride and the glory of the American people.

Nashville Convention.

We believed and so stated to our friends that the intention of those who originated the Nashville Convention was the dissolution of this glorious Union. Since its adjournment, what do we see? Some of its members boldly unfurling the Flag of Disunion. At a meeting of the citizens of Charleston to receive the report of their delegates, Mr. R. B. Rhett, made a most inflammatory speech and decidedly came out for disunion. He declared the federal government to be a failure, so far as the South was concerned; and he further contended that the "FIRST STEP TOWARDS REVOLUTION" had been taken by the Nashville Convention. What do its advocates here say to this? We think they are placed in a rather awkward dilemma. Let the people remember this—What is a little remarkable, the papers of Charleston took no notice of this speech; but what we hear of it was brought out by a correspondent of the Charleston Courier.

CONFESSION OF DR. WEBSTER.

A telegraphic dispatch from Boston, to the Charleston papers, says: "Dr. Webster has written a letter to the Governor, acknowledging that he killed Dr. Parkman, but denies that it was murder, and prays for a commutation of his sentence."

Knowledge is proud that he has learned so much—wisdom is humble that he knows so more.

From the Raleigh Register.
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.
The Annual Meeting of the North Carolina Mutual Life Insurance Company was held in this City on Monday last—Dr. Charles E. Johnson in the Chair, and James F. Jordan, Esq., Secretary.

The following gentlemen were elected Directors for the ensuing year: Dr. Charles E. Johnson, Wm. D. Haywood, James F. Jordan, Wm. D. Cooke, Dr. W. R. Scott, C. B. Root, W. W. Holden, Dr. W. H. McKee, Dr. R. B. Haywood, William H. Jones, H. W. Hosted, Perrin Buebee, and Frederick C. Hill.

The following gentlemen were elected Officers for the ensuing year: President, Dr. Charles E. Johnson; Vice President, Wm. D. Haywood; Secretary, James F. Jordan; Treasurer, William H. Jones; Attorney, Perrin Buebee; Executive Committee, William D. Cooke, Dr. William R. Scott, and C. B. Root; Medical Board of Consultation, Doctors Chas. E. Johnson, Wm. McKee, and R. B. Haywood; Medical Examiner, Dr. W. H. McKee.

The Report of the Board of Directors shows a remarkable success in the operations of the Company, since the organization, on the 1st of April, 1849. We gather from it that the whole number of Policies now in force is 610; that the total amount of liabilities is \$933,086; that the receipts have been \$31,578 48; that the disbursements have been, including losses by death, \$5013 15; and that the net Proceeds of the Company amount to \$24,565 33. Of that amount, \$14,282 82 is drawing interest at 6 per cent. per annum, and \$9,302 51 is in Cash.

This is a most flattering exhibit—resulting, says the Board of Directors, "from the uncommon success that has attended our operations so far; and from the additional circumstance, that the Directors, though abundantly able to do so, from the financial state of the affairs of the Company, have not declared any Dividend for this year. A zealous regard for the future welfare of the Company dictated such a course."

The Company enters upon its second year's course, with cheering indications of prosperity.

THE APPROACHING DECISION.

It was expected that the vote on the adjustment or compromise bill would be taken in the Senate last Wednesday. "Ion" of the Baltimore Sun writes under date of June 27:

The fate of the compromise bill will now be decided. It will soon be determined whether there can be any adjustment at all. Very deep anxiety prevails on the subject. Whatever may be the decision of the Senate on the bill, the vote will be a close one. It is idle to claim a majority of six, now that so many Southern Senators have taken their stand upon the Missouri compromise line, and with an explicit declaration of the rights to be exercised on each side. It is even possible that the vote, if taken in the absence of Mr. Barlow and Mr. Bradbury, Sebastian and Mangum, there may be a tie vote—27 to 27. The two last named Senators have, indeed, been put off. It has therefore, become an important inquiry, what course will the Vice President pursue.

The same correspondent remarks—Mr. Webster apprehends, and not without reason, that we shall lose California as a part of the Union, if his admission as a State be much longer delayed. It has been rumored here, that unless California be admitted at this session, her Legislature will withdraw the application for admission.

"X" of the Baltimore Sun, same date, has these opportune remarks:

The object of the ultras is to defeat the compromise bill knowing that California by herself will then be pushed through without a doubt. This will give them the most ample scope for agitation; but the people will not be so mad as to follow them beyond constitutional bounds. There is not a State that will even attempt to secede from the Union, in case California be admitted, except perhaps South Carolina, and in comparison to the importance of securing California, South Carolina sinks into utter insignificance. The number of people now living in San Francisco is already greater than that of Charleston, negroes included, and its commercial position is far surpassing that of any other port in the known world.

Let the South remember that if the compromise bill is defeated, it will be done by Southern votes, and the South alone must be held responsible for it. As to the remaining threats it is perhaps best, once for all, to look the danger in the eye. The North has offered the olive branch—the very principle of nonintervention contained in by Mr. Calhoun; and if the South tread it in the dust, the North will have done its duty, and the consequences will rest with the South.

MESSAGE OF THE PRESIDENT.

On the affairs of Texas and New Mexico.
WASHINGTON, June 17th, 1850.

To the Senate of the United States:
I have received a copy of the resolution of the Senate of the 11th June instant, requesting me "to inform the Senate whether any orders have been issued to any military officer at Santa Fe, to hold possession against the authority of Texas, or in any way to embarrass, or prevent the exercise of his jurisdiction over that country—and to furnish the Senate with copies of any correspondence which may have taken place between the War Department and the military stationed at Santa Fe since the date of my last communication to the Senate on the subject."

In reply to that resolution, I state that no such orders have been given. I herewith present to the Senate copies of all the correspondence referred to in the resolution. All the other orders relating to the subject-matter of the resolution have been heretofore communicated to the Senate.

I have already, in a former message, referred to the fact that the boundary between Texas and New Mexico is disputed. I have now to state that information has been recently received, that a certain Robert S. Neighbors, styling himself commissioner of the State of Texas, has proceeded to Santa Fe with a view of organizing counties in that district under the authority of Texas. While I have no power to decide the ques-

tion of boundary, and no desire to interfere with it as a question of title, I have to observe that the possession of the territory in which it appears that Mr. Neighbors has thus gone was actually acquired by the United States from Mexico, and has since been held by the United States, and in my opinion ought so to remain until the question of boundary shall have been determined by some competent authority. Meanwhile, I think there is no reason for seriously apprehending that Texas will practically interfere with the possession of the United States.

Z. TAYLOR.

From the Raleigh Register.

A VERY LAME APOLOGY.
The last number of the "Organ" contains a letter from the Locofoco Candidate for Governor, in reply to recent articles in this paper, in which he vainly endeavors to refute the accusation that he voted for the Wilcox Provision. We say vainly, because we have clearly demonstrated, from the Record, in a previous number, that he did so vote—and that too with cool deliberation! And if, as his Organ recommends, this charge is to be met by simply holding up Mr. Reid's letter, we advise our friends to produce the "du agents," and hold the Democracy to the Record.

We consider this letter as a most impotent attempt at apology for having surrendered to a vital interest, and so dear a Constitutional right, of the South. Mr. Reid explains by stating, firstly: "That he had to vote for the Oregon bill, with that provision in it, or against giving the people of that Territory a Government." And what a get-off is here. If this is not jumping from the frying pan into the fire, with a vengeance, we don't know what is. The question was, then—whether to surrender the rights of the South, or give the Territory a Government. Mr. Reid preferred the former—and in his insane anxiety to look after the interests of the Oregon squatters' neglected—aye, betrayed the interests of the South, and outraged the feelings of his constituents!!!

In the second place, Mr. Reid seeks to create the impression, that in voting for the bill, he was only carrying out the principle of the Missouri Compromise. But that would do, Darg. We have very recently shown that Mr. Bart, of S. C., introduced an explanatory amendment, that the inhibiting clause was applied to the territorial bill, not to the Territory was North of the Missouri Compromise line; and that DAVID S. REID STILL VOTED FOR THE BILL, after that amendment was rejected. If the amendment had been adopted, Mr. Reid's apology would have carried plausibility on its face; but as it is "reverted" (as Mr. Calhoun says) refused, the provision in the Oregon bill was nothing more nor less than the plain, odious, and old-fashioned Wilcox—and for that the Nashville Convention Candidate for Governor voted, with his eyes open! So that farthest talk to the ground, and Col. Reid is his own felo de se.

We repeat the charge that Reid voted for the Wilcox Provision, and we think it our bounden duty to keep the fact before the people of North Carolina. We not only make the charge, but we have sustained it by evidence, which no party of twelve impartial men could possibly resist, without a violation of conscience. Mr. Reid, and those who sustain his free soil vote, may make the most of it.

By the way, it is true that Mr. Reid once wrote a letter sustaining his vote upon Constitutional grounds? This is the second time we have made the enquiry. Does the "Standard" know any thing about it?

HOW IS IT TO BE DONE?

The Loco Foco papers attempt to persuade themselves and their readers, that David S. Reid will be chosen to preside over the Executive Department of the State for the next two years. Upon what grounds they calculate upon such a result we are utterly at a loss to conjecture. The people have, time and again—over and over, declared at the ballot box that Loco Focism shall not have sway and rule over the good old North State. It has been repeatedly admitted by them that the Whigs have a decided majority in North Carolina; and they must lose the assumption, that she will repudiate her hitherto firm and proud position, and proclaim in favor of Loco Focism and David S. Reid, upon the idea that Whigs will be found acting with them. How is this result to be effected?

It is to be done by telling Whigs that they are and have been enemies to their country—that they have given "aid and comfort to the enemy"—that they deserve to be HUNG for opposing, as they did, the destructive policy of James K. Polk! If this is the logic upon which they rely to make Whigs fall in love with Loco Focism, they have mistaken the motto of North Carolina entirely!

It is to be done by virtue of the fact, that David S. Reid betrayed the dearest rights of the South, by voting for the Oregon bill, with the Wilcox Provision incorporated in it? It is to be done in the face of the scorn and indignation with which the People of the State have repudiated the Nashville Convention; when it is recollected, that David S. Reid approves that project, and that North Carolina Loco Focism called upon Gov. Manly to force the State into alliance with such abominable traitors as RHETT, of South Carolina, who has recently declared that the Nashville Convention took the "first step towards REVOLUTION," or Disunion?

Is there anything in the Congressional or Legislative career of David S. Reid, to commend him to the support of any man, who calls himself a Whig? His political career has been that of the most vindictive and unrelenting partisan. He has never allowed the proud feelings of a man and a Patriot to give ascendancy over those of the Partisan—but, clinging to party, with a pertinacity worthy of a better cause, he has unscrupulously given his support to the mandates of the Executive, and yielded a blind allegiance to the behests of Power! Is such a man to be the instrument of winning Whigs from their first love—the pure principles of Republican liberty—and joining them to his standard? Vain, delusive hope!

It is to be done in the face of the fact, that David S. Reid, in his cushioned seat in the House of Representatives, voted to censure Gen. Taylor for the terms of the capitulation at Monterey, after that noble old Whig Chief-

tain had just achieved a victory, almost unparalleled in the annals of military warfare! And is this to be the magic charm by which Whigs are to be drawn from their duty and their fealty?

There can be no faltering in the Whig ranks, when considerations, like these, call upon them to put the seal of reprobation upon such men and such measures. With scorn and indignation will they repel all apprehensions as to their course. The path of duty is before them, and they will tread it with the step of men, who are determined, once more, to save their glorious State from the stain of Loco Foco misrule—and from the blight of Treason!—ib.

MORE DAVID S. REID-ISM.

The reader in quest of evidence of the fitness of Reid's course as a public man, and of his miserable party subserviency, will find enough to satisfy him within the pale of the Congressional Records. Upon page 296 of the Congressional Globe, 2d Sess., 29th Cong., we find the "Soldier's friend," as Major Clarke, of Company I, delights to call the Loco Foco Candidate for Governor, tried by a true test. We refer to his vote in favor of Jacob Thompson's amendment, censuring Gen. Taylor for the terms of capitulation at Monterey, after that remarkable victory. That there may be no quibbling about this matter, we subjoin the vote:

Yea—Messrs Atkinson, Badger, Benton, Biggs, Jos. Black, Jas. A. Black, Bowdoin, Bowlin, Boyd, Brinkhoff, Brodhead, William G. Brown, Cathcart, Augustus A. Chapman, Raabens Caspasia, Cobb, Collin, Cuttler, Cullen, Cummings, Daniel D. Cobb, Dillingham, Dongle, Brooks, Daniel C. Drake, Edell, Elliot, Elsworth, Folger, Faxon, Feltner, Foster, Ellis, Garvin, Giles, Goodyear, Gordon, Grover, Hamlin, Harmanson, Hastings, Hendley, Hoge, Hopkins, George S. Houston, Hangerford, James H. Hunt, C. J. Ingersoll, Jenkins, James H. Johnson, Andrew Johnson, G. W. Jones, Sashon Jones, Kaufman, Kennedy, Lawrence, Leske, Leffler, Lech, Lester, Logan, Loupkin, McLean, McCalland, McLennan, McDaniel, Joseph J. McDaniel, McKee, John P. Martin, Barker, Martin, Morris, Morse, Multon, Norris, Pariah, Parne, Perrell, Perry, Phelps, Pillsbury, Ralston, REID, Relfe, Rater, Roberts, Russell, Sawtelle, Sawyer, Seaman, A. D. Sims, Leonard H. Sims, Thomas Smith, Robert Smith, Stanton, Starkweather, St. John, Strong, Jacob Thompson, Thurman, Thibault, Tredegar, Westworth, Wheaton, Wick, Williams, Wilcott, Wood, Woodward, and Yost—119.

Nays—Messrs S. Adams, Ashmun, Barringer, Bayly, Bell, Milton Brown, Ballington, Bart, William W. Campbell, John G. Chalmers, Cooke, Collier, Carleton, Folger, G. Davis, Deane, Dockery, John H. Ewing, Edwin H. Ewing, Gentry, Gray, Hamer, Grider, Grinnell, Hale, Hampton, Harper, Hilbard, Eliza B. Holmes, John W. Houston, Samuel D. Hubbard, Hudson, Washington, Hunt, Joseph R. Ingersoll, Daniel P. King, Thomas B. King, Lewis, Long, McGaughey, McHenry, McIlwain, Marsh, Miller, Mosley, Pollock, Ramsey, Rhett, Ripley, John Rockwell, John A. Rockwell, Rhett, Rockwell, Severance, Truman, Smith, Albert Smith, Cold, Smith, Stephens, Stewart, Stewart, Strohm, Tilden, Thomas, Benjamin Thompson, Toombs, Tilden, Trumbo, Vance, Vinton, White, Winthrop, Woodward, and Young—79.

We remember well how our friend, the Major aforesaid, poked John River Jones Daniel under the fifth rib, during the late Congressional campaign, about this very vote. If our memory is not treacherous, he denounced it in the most opprobrious terms, as a piece of base ingratitude. But the Major, it so happened, by the fickleness of political fortune, got a beating to which Monterey was a mere trifle—and we accordingly wrote down ingratitude to Whig Generals and Whig Soldiers, as another "baiter principle" of Loco Focism.

We hope that the People will recollect this vote of censure, made in a spirit of party malignity, upon the Hero, and through him, we may say, upon the brave soldiers, who were conducting the National Standard in triumph from battle plain to battle plain. Let the "Soldier" stick a pin there!

MR. REID'S VERACITY.

We were standing on the steps of the Hall of "Miss Nancy," at Chapel Hill, on the 6th of June, when David S. Reid received CHARLES MANLY, took him by both hands, and after various reciprocal compliments, Mr. R. said: "Will Governor, you recollect assured of one thing, and that is this, if you are the nominee, you will not have me to run against, for I will not suffer my name to come before the convention under any circumstances whatever." That week he had sent a letter to the Standard, declining to run; the Standard would not publish it; David goes to Raleigh, makes him put it in, and tells over the town that he will not come before the convention. The Standard pays him a high compliment for past services; regrets his course, and sends it to the world, and the "rest of mankind." On the top and the very heels of all this, on the next Thursday, David is the SPRINGER, and David accepts! And it is sent left a later in Raleigh to that effect before the convention. Truth is powerful!—Athens Messenger.

CONSISTENCY.

The Nashville Convention went out like the "last touch of an old candle." It died a death as easy and so quiet, that few seem to have known or cared about its departure. It may seem, therefore, an ungracious task, to disturb its remains; yet we cannot help contrasting a single article of its last Will and Testament, with the opinions expressed by some of its most famous advocates, but little more than a twelve month ago.

The Nashville Convention adopts, if we understand its principles, the Missouri Compromise line of 36, 30. The original meeting held in Jackson, (Miss.) in May 1849, through their committee, reported it to the world as their unalterable opinion that "the Constitution could not be compromised." With regard to this very question of 36, 30, it held the following strong and unmistakable language:

"It will be with our people to say whether they will meet our brethren of the North in good faith, should it be tendered in carrying out the Missouri Compromise; not as a matter of intrinsic obligations, but by common consent. We deny most positively, its legal validity as an act of legislation. A constitutional principle admits of no compromise by Congress. To compromise is to assert and exercise the right to do so, and the consequent right to legislate on the subject, which we utterly deny."

We hardly think it worth while to waste words upon the ridiculous dilemma in which these wise men have involved themselves.—Rich. Whig.

Correspondence of the Journal of Commerce.

WASHINGTON, SATURDAY,

June 29, 1850.

There will be some startling intelligence from Texas in less than six weeks from this time. Texas will send an adequate force at once, as is supposed, to effect her object—probably 2,500 men. There are at Santa Fe about two hundred Texan camp followers, who take an interest in favor of the Texans. The troops of the United States, under Col. Munroe, number about five or six hundred, to which six hundred are about to be added. The Texans in this city are of the opinion that Texas, supported as she is by the sympathies of the whole South, will arrest the United States military officers, and bring them to trial for obstructing the operation of her laws. Should the adjustment bill be defeated, there is no doubt that Texas will absorb New Mexico, and if the United States interfere, the Southern States will give her all the aid she needs.

[From the N. Y. Com. Adv. June 21]

From California.

Arrival of the Crescent City.

FIFTEEN DAYS LATER.

The U. S. mail steam ship Crescent Standard, arrived at quarantine at half past 12 o'clock this morning, and at her dock at 6 o'clock. She brings one hundred and fifty six passengers, in whose hands, the officers of the vessels report, are about \$25,000 in gold dust.

The Crescent City arrived at Chagres, in eight and a half days from New York; left Chagres early on the morning of the 11th of June, and arrived at the dock in Kingston at 5 P. M. on the 16th, thus making the passage in two and a half days. She left Kingston on the 17th, at half past 5 P. M.

By this arrival we have advices from San Francisco to the 15th May, being fifteen days later than our previous intelligence.

GREAT FIRE AT SAN FRANCISCO.

A most destructive fire took place at San Francisco on the morning of the 4th May. An extra Alta California, issued on the day of the conflagration, furnishes the following particulars:—

About 4 o'clock this morning the alarm of fire was given in Portsmouth Square, and flames were seen issuing from the building known as the United States Exchange. Before many persons had collected the entire building was enveloped in flames, which communicated with lightning like rapidity to the Pacific Exchange, toward Washington street, and to the Empire House upon the Clay street side.

Alarm and confusion pervaded all sides, and all the efforts which could be used to check the flames were utterly fruitless. The scene was animated by beyond expression, and hundreds were seen hurrying to and fro endeavoring to clear their stores of goods, and spread them to a place of safety. The flames spread across Washington street and caught the building upon the opposite corner, and also the S. A. Wright Hall. What little assistance could be offered toward checking the flames was of no avail, and the huge fumes of burning materials, which were wafted by the breeze and fell upon the surrounding buildings, rendered their destruction inevitable. The entire block between Kearney, Clay, Washington and Montgomery sts, was entirely destroyed, with the exception of Habas's banking house, and Burgoyne's & Co's.

The books, money, and valuable papers in almost all the mercantile houses were saved. Upon the North side of Washington street nearly all the buildings were consumed to Montgomery, including the large brick building occupied as the National Theatre. Taking a backward course, the flames spread across Washington street and destroyed the Bella Union, Haley House, Washington Hall, St. Charles Hotel, Alta California printing establishment, Frazz's building, and all the edifices up as far as Dupont st, sweeping through to Pacific, and going down again to the lower corner.

The loss of property is very great, variously estimated at from three to five millions of dollars. As soon as it was rendered certain that the North side of the square must be consumed, we had to stop our morning edition, which had just gone to press, and commenced moving our press and materials into the plaza. We were enabled through the kindness of friends and acquaintances, who promptly came to our assistance, to succeed in saving a considerable portion of our materials and presses, although much damaged from fire. The buildings both front and rear were entirely consumed. Upon the south side of Clay st. all the stores were badly scorched and seriously damaged, but were saved from destruction by the anxious exertions of the citizens and property holders, who threw water upon the scorching fronts, and kept the roofs covered with wet blankets. One or two engines also did good service in that section.

There is no doubt whatever that this fire was the act of incendiaries, and we are happy to hear that there is a prospect of their arrest. Suspicion has already attached itself to three persons, we learn, and the police are upon their track. One of them has been arrested. It is stated that two ladies sleeping in the basement of the Empire—in the bowling saloon—perished in the flames. Several persons were injured by the discharge of fire arms caused by the heat, but none of them dangerously. The flames were not subdued until about eleven o'clock, and while we were the embers are still blazing brightly and glowing with angry heat, as if in triumph at the work of devastation of the fire king. Our neighbors of the Pacific News moved all their materials out of their office, but succeeded in saving their building.

The office of the Journal of Commerce was destroyed, and a portion of the type and material of the establishment.

The effects of this conflagration will fall heavily upon the city at the present time, and probably produce a temporary depression in business. The scarcity of water, and the utter absence of anything like an organization in the working parties, rendered their services less available than they would otherwise have been.

A reward of \$100,000 has been offered by His Honor the Mayor for the detection of the incendiaries. If we take into consideration the great extent of property destroyed, covering an area